FOR RENT,

For one or more years,

A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town.

JOHN KENNEDY.

April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town. Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's-town.

April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at captain George Hite's Hotel, in Charles-town, every Saturday in this month, in order to settle the accounts of William Gibbs, deceased. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to attend, otherwise necessity compels me to put the accounts and notes in the hands of proper officers for collection, indiscriminately.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'or.

April 13, 1810.

William Cordell,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he intends to commence the above business on the first of May, in Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va.

April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

I REQUEST all those indebted to me for tavern accounts or otherwise to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of officers for collection. In future I am determined to deal only for cash, excepting with customers who have paid me punctually, and attend to this notice.

FRANCIS TILLETT.

April 13, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.

April 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

who is an able and skilful hand at every kind of farming business. He will be sold for cash or on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Enquire of the printer, or apply to the subscriber residing at Avon Hill, near M'Pherson's mill, on Bullskin.

BENNETT TAYLOR.

March 30, 1810.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 20th instant, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Benjamin Bevan, living near Bryan town, Charles county, Md. He appears to be about 24 years of age, and about 6 feet high. Had on a mixed cotton and tow shirt, home made kersey waist coat and pantaloons of a yellow colour, old cloth roundabout and striped cotton coat, old shoes, white yarn stockings and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to come and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

WM. BERRY, *Jailer.*

Charles-town, March 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negro woman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.

March 30, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charles-town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.

March 30, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of May next, for the purpose aforesaid, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly,) the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax, in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill.—Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock. WM. BYRD PAGE.

March 16, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for that purpose, on the third day of May next, at the Rock's mill, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of Assembly,) the following tracts of land, viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardett, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

March 16, 1810.

Money Lost.

WAS lost, on the 27th instant, on the road between Charles town and Opeckon bridge, (above Smithfield) Fifty Dollars in bank notes, viz. one of 20 dollars, on the bank of Potomac, and three of ten dollars, one of which is on some bank in the state of Delaware, the other two not recollected. They were wrapt up in a piece of paper containing an account of the subscriber's expences at Pennybaker's tavern. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to the finder of said money, by leaving it at Henry Haines's tavern, in Charles-town.

ISAAC PANCAKE.

March 30, 1810.

The old trade of Basket-Making.

Z. BUCKMASTER,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his old customers and the public in general, that he has taken the corner house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and opposite to W. W. Lane's, where ladies and gentlemen can be served on the best terms and shortest notice. He returns thanks for past favors, and trusts the future.

☞ One or two good hands may get beneficial seats of work, by early application.

Charles town, March 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Girl,

About fifteen years of age. She will be sold low to any person living within the county.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

Jefferson county, April 6, 1810.

The full bred Horse

ARAB,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE.

"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grand dam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.

WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season, beginning the 26th of this month, and ending the 21st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 23, 1810.

The thorough bred running Horse

TELEMACHUS

WILL stand the ensuing season, (now commenced, and to expire the first day of August) at my stable on Bullskin, four miles from Charles-town, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or eight dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six dollars within the season. One fourth of a dollar to be paid to the groom in every case. Twelve dollars to insure a colt; but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance to be forfeited. Good pasturage and well enclosed, at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising six years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity.

TELEMACHUS was gotten by the imported horse Diomed, which has produced more good running horses, than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grandam by Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, his g. g. grandam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood, and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her days; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITING.

March 29, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Hay*, dec'd. are desired to bring in the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

RUTH HAY, *Adm'trix.*

Shepherd's-Town,
March 23, 1810.

Attention!

THE Jefferson Troop of Horse, commanded by capt. James Hite, is ordered to parade at Charles-town, on Saturday the 28th instant.

April 13, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous.

A. MORGAN, *Lt. Col.*

April 13, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing upon my land, as I am determined to punish every offender. I also caution every person against selling or giving my slaves any kind of spiritous liquors, at their peril.

TH. HAMMOND.

April 13, 1810.

Kentucky Land.

I WISH to dispose of a valuable tract of military land in the state of Kentucky, a faithful description of which is subjoined. The tract contains 4,500 acres, and lies in Hopkins county, about two miles from Pond River, which is navigable to its mouth, about fourteen from Green River, which is navigable to the Ohio, and forty miles from the Red Banks on the Ohio.—The soil is excellent for corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton; the whole of it finely timbered. The advantages of its situation are numerous and great; it affords the best of ranges for horses and cattle, and hundreds of hogs are yearly sent to market from the mast, without any feeding at all:—and perhaps the most valuable circumstance attending this situation, is that there are three or four large salt licks on it, which if properly explored and examined, might become a source of immense wealth. I will either sell the whole tract together or divide it into parcels to suit purchasers, at the moderate price of two dollars per acre, one third of the money to be paid down, and the balance at two annual instalments.—Should a number of persons in a neighborhood or county turn their attention to the above tract, it would be advisable in them to send an agent in whom they could confide to view the premises. As so many frauds have been practised in the western country respecting land transactions, it may be necessary, and at least satisfactory, to say something about the title. This I can assure any person inclinable to purchase, is indisputable: the land being surveyed for me by virtue of a military warrant at least thirty years ago; a patent for which, under the hand of the governor of Virginia, I have in my possession, free from mortgages or any incumbrance whatever.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

Russellsville, Kentucky,
Feb. 18, 1810.

N. B. Nearly one half of the above tract at the easy expence of clearing without any draining, may be converted into first rate timothy meadow, the soil being more friendly to that growth than any which has ever come under my observation. R. B.

☞ Application may be made directly to me; or to my friend Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

R. B.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

WM. B. PAGE.

February 16, 1810.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1810. [No. 110.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY *is* Two Dollars *a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.*

☞ *Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for* three fourths *of a dollar, and* 18¾ *cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of* one dollar *per square, and* 25 *cents for each publication after that time.*

THE SUBTERRANEAN VOYAGE

OR

THE MAMMOTH CAVE

PARTIALLY EXPLORED.

[From a gentleman in Bowling Green, Ken. to his friend in Russelville.]

Bowling-Green, Jan. 21, 1810.

MY DEAR W.

You may perhaps not deem it uninteresting to have some information respecting the largest cave now known. It lies about eight miles from the Dripping Spring, a little south of east, near Green River, in Warren county.—The surrounding country is composed of knobs not unlike those in the Barrens generally. The mouth of the cave is situated on the north side of one of those knobs. We descended abruptly about fifty or sixty feet, when the mouth presented itself complete; it is arched over by a large ledge of rocks, from which issues a clear fountain; from this the workmen are supplied with a sufficiency of water for their salt petre works; it falls perpendicularly fifty feet. In removing the earth near the mouth for the purpose of erecting furnaces, several human skeletons were discovered, of a size unusually large; one of the former proprietors of the cave (a stout man) compared the size of the under jaw bone with his own and found that it would easily pass over his, the other bones were of a corresponding size. The salt petre earth commences with the cave and continues so far as has been examined, which is about seven miles.—In passing what is called the narrows, you are obliged to walk half bent, these continue about a quarter of a mile; in this pass there is constantly a strong current of air: the six cold months the air rushes into the cave, the other six it issues from it: this is easily accounted for by all men of science. At the termination of these narrows you are ushered into one of the most sublimely beautiful and picturesque amphitheatres in the world; it expands to sixty or seventy feet wide and as many deep. The most elaborate effort of the pencil would fail to do justice to the rich scenery and varied drapery with which the senses are delighted. Immediately on entering this large room you experience a sudden change of the air from a chilling cold to a heat oppressive; here some of our companions pulled off their outer clothing, and left them till we returned. We progressed but a little way before we discovered innumerable quantities of bats which had taken refuge there from the severities of the season; they were suspended from all parts of the rocks by their claws, with their heads down; and crowded so close that they resembled a continued black cloud; they appeared much disturbed at our intrusion, which they manifested by a disagreeable hissing or twittering noise, and so tenacious were they of the hold which instinct had caused them to take, they would suffer themselves to be burnt to death sooner than relinquish it. At the distance of about half a mile there are two branches making out at right angles on either side; the one on the south west which is called the little room, we examined; here the earth is sufficiently impregnated with nitre to yield eight and ten pounds to the bushel; it has a fine spring where it again divides into upper and lower rooms; in the upper there is a fissure in the rock sufficiently large for a man to enter, where you have the appearance of the different orders of Gothic architecture, columns, mouldings and pilasters in embossed and stucco work, elegantly wrought by the friction of water constantly dripping from above; the height of these columns are so great, that with the assistance of all our light we could not discover where they terminated.

Some distance further along, we passed what is called the sick room, in consequence of an attempt being made to explore it, which proved unsuccessful; the person who made the attempt, first felt a nausea and general debility, which was succeeded by violent puking; they very prudently retreated and have never since entered it; we supposed the existence of mephetic gas, and thought it most prudent to pass without entering. At about two miles from the entrance we found Glauber and Epsome salts, with Ochreous earths of different colors; here the whole surface of the rocks are incrusted with stalactites of half an inch in thickness; the rocks are strongly impregnated with the salts, that they burst through the incrustation and exude in octahedral, hexahedral, and rhomboidal prisms, and more frequently in curved rhombs. Nothing can exceed the brilliance of the scene; figure to yourself a canopy irradiated with ten thousand diamonds, and you will have a faint idea of its lustre. The salts are in a virgin state, and effloresce when brought in contact with atmospheric air; they continue for half a mile and are often of indeterminate forms: at times the whole surface of the rocks appear as if covered with new fallen snow. We went on for several miles, often passing branches of the cave, making out at right, acute and obtuse angles from what we supposed to be the main body; when we approached near the end, we came to a fountain falling from the roof as the first, forming a basin of about thirty feet deep, this we descended and crossed, in going a few paces we came to another of the same size, which we went round on the edge of a precipice, and soon after came to the end, which terminates abruptly; here at the extreme parts we found bats, which caused us to determine that there were other outlets, because, till we reached the end we had not seen any bats for some miles. We passed one very extraordinary room, it is so formed that a voice at the entrance pronouncing a word, is reverberated distinctly six times;* for the want of time and light, we did not enter, but had our information from those who have wrought at the cave some years. At the end or near it, of the first branch, it makes a short turn, we then pursued this branch nearly in a retrograde direction, till we supposed we were under the bed of Green river; at or near the termination of this branch we found glauber salts and nitrate of lime in much greater abundance than before; at one place particularly, I crept into a small cavity, where not only the rocks but the earth appeared to be at least formed one half of regular formed chrystals of glauber salts; I have no doubt but that a great deal of the earth is impregnated with borax.

From the entrance to the extreme part of our travel, there appeared a beaten track on the rocks; they were worn quite smooth, the remains of cane torches were plenty as far as we went: several mocasins curiously wrought from the bark of the Lyn tree were found, also many poles of considerable length which appeared to have been cut with stone hatchets; muscle shells were found six or seven miles from the entrance with many other vestiges of the cave having formerly been a place of great resort by the aborigines of N. America. In many parts there is the appearance of great labor in removing the stones, in others where they had been piled up to get at the salts. In many places we discover rats and reptiles. Generally speaking, the cave is very dry, and the air salubrious; we judge of the latter from the facility with which combustion went on, our tapers burnt much more brilliant than when in the common air, owing we supposed to the presence of a greater proportion of the oxigen gas. The bottom of the cave is generally covered with lime stone, which appears at different times to have been detached from the roof or ceiling. When we were near the end of the last branch we explored, our friend, Mr. Curiosity, pushed him on before a considerable distance, when attempting to snuff his candle, he put it out—he was obliged to sit in the dark and halloo, after some time he made himself heard, when we dispatched a messenger for him, and sounded a retreat. On many stones we found rude characters traced, specimens of which I have in my pocket book. After about five hours travel, we reached the mouth again much fatigued.

* *The vulgar suppose this room to be haunted, from the reverberation of the voice. They supposed there were persons in the room mocking them when they spoke.*

Jackson again! A N. Y. print asks, if 'Copenhagen Jackson, did not, in conjunction with Mr. King,' attempt to prevent the unfortunate Irishmen, 'from coming to this country.' A correspondent, in the same paper, replies, that Jackson could have had no hand in that transaction—as he was then on the continent—Be this as it may, there is yet another disgraceful transaction, in which he had a share, to the dishonor and the oppression of Irishmen. It is within the memory of the reader that towards the close of what was termed the *Irish Rebellion*, Mr. Pitt sold off a number of Irishmen to the King of Prussia—amounting, it is said, to 905. His Prussian majesty had the good luck to discover that 120 of these unfortunate people were manufacturers, and had the good sense to employ them in that capacity. He exchanged their sword for the shuttle—Mr. Jackson was then the British minister at Berlin—in all probability, the apt agent of this humane sale of Irish flesh—he, certainly, protested against this mode of treating the *rebels*, 'called it an affair of state, maintaining that these men were sold for *soldiers* and not for *cotton spinners*.' ☞ See a Pamphlet, 'The Tyrant caught in his own Toils,' addressed in 1809, to the Republican Irish Emigrants in the U. S.—before Jackson came amongst us.

THE PRESS GANG.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Couthouy, to his wife in Boston.

"ANTIGUA, March 1, 1810.

"A few days before I left Liverpool, your brother Joseph, being out in the evening, had the misfortune to be met by a press-gang and was taken into a rendezvous house and kept; he sent the next morning for me to come to him; I accordingly went but to no purpose. The captain of the gang swore that he was an Irishman; I contended long with him, but it availed not for me to assert he was my brother; they wanted men and no matter what they were; all were dragged on board the Princess, (the guard ship that lay in the river.) When I found he was taken on board, I thought no time was to be lost in getting him off; I immediately went to an attorney, took a writ, then to court, swore to a debt of £28 he was indebted to me, then to the water bailiff and got the silver oar sent on board of the Princess to take him and put him in prison for the debt; when the captain of the Princess saw the silver oar, he would not deliver him up; for said he, now he is in my charge, I cannot let him go until you take him by habeas corpus, from the king's bench in London. I then went to my attorney, and asked his advice about it—he replied, the habeas corpus will cost you £45, besides other fees. No matter, said I, take my affidavit and send to London for one.—That we effected. After the habeas corpus writ came to Liverpool it was served on the captain of the Princess, and the man demanded—he replied he was willing to give him up as soon as he had received an answer from the admiralty office. Judge my trouble, the ship being ready for sea, I begged the shippers to spare me two days to have his final clearance from London.—They granted my request; at the expiration of two days, the wind being fair, they insisted on my sailing or putting another captain on board, for the ship could not be detained any longer. Finding no possibility of getting him clear before my sailing, I went to my attorney, left £198 to pay all expences, and to get him clear as soon as possible—then to Mr. Breed, a gentleman of Boston, who had the goodness to take it in hand as I was obliged to sail; he has promised to interest himself in his behalf. At the time Mr. Pitty was impressed they had on board the Princess between thirty and forty American mates and seamen; two masters of American ships had their own brothers impressed, and had no prospect of getting them clear. I have done all I could for him before I left Liverpool, and have left the business with my friends, who will get him clear if possible. It was with regret I left him behind.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

CADIZ, FEB. 17.

On the 2d inst. the council of regency, which, from the urgency of the present state of affairs, has been formed by the supreme Junta of government, entered upon its functions. It consists of five members of the Junta, the bishop of Orense, president, don F. de Saavedra, don F. X. Castanos, don A. Escana, and don E. F. de Leon.

Joseph Serra, an inhabitant of Port St. Mary, which he left at three in the afternoon, was examined by the Junta, and declared in the course of his examination that the French have occupied the said place with one regiment and one battalion of foot; that they have mounted two guns in the castle of Santa Cataline, and two at Guia; that king Joseph arrived there yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, escorted by 100 men, and alighted at the house of the marquis de la Canada Terry; that the French have completed the bridge of boats, and converted the convent of St. Francisco into a stable; that they declare their determination to be masters of Cadiz in a fortnight, that he saw four French engineers who left the place for the purpose of reconnoitering the lines of the Isle de Leon; and that a report had reached Port St. Mary before he left it, that the Marquis de la Romana was on the rear of the French with an army of 70,000 men.

PARIS, March 1.

His serene highness the prince of Neufchatel, major-general, has just received the following letter from gen. Belliard, governor of Madrid:—

MADRID, 13th Feb. 1810.

"*My Prince*—I inform you with great pleasure, that the eagles and colors which were lost at Baylen, have been delivered to his majesty at Seville.

"The clergy of Andalusia his majesty acquaints me, conduct themselves well. The citizens and nobility have offered three battalions and two squadrons, clothed and equipped, which were to be ready to day to enter on duty.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"AUG. BELLIARD."

On the 22d Feb. his serene highness the prince of Neufchatel made the following report to his majesty, the emperor and king:

"SIRE—I have the honor to lay before your majesty the state of the artillery found in Seville, on the first examination of the magazines and arsenals.—The number is 301 pieces, besides 174 pieces in the foundery; 40,000 bullets, more than 200,000 lbs of powder, 6,000,000 cartouches for infantry, a great number of pistols and muskets, 20,000 swords, 4,000 lances, 3,150 poignards. Such are the arms obtained in this city.

"I subjoin also a general statement of the artillery, ammunition, &c. acquired in Granada and its neighborhood. The number of pieces are 62, not including 42 found between Jean and Granada, besides ten in the mountains—together 124 pieces."

Extract from the letter to major-general the prince of Neufchatel.

"In my last despatch I had the honor to inform your serene highness that

gen. Sebastiani was on his march to Malaga. That general has reported that while at Granada, he was informed that after a fresh commotion at Malaga, a man of the name of Abeillo, formerly a colonel, had assumed the chief authority; that he had put under arrest and sent off by sea the old and civil administration, gen. Cuesta, and the principal inhabitants; and that supported by a number of priests and monks, who were preaching up a crusade against us, he had succeeded in arming the inhabitants of the mountains and the city. A capuchin had been appointed lieut. general; two others field marshals; monks were colonels and officers; in a word, this new insurrection already put on an alarming appearance. A corps of 6000 men had advanced to the defile of the mountains, and prepared to defend the passage of the Col Bosche de Lasno. The inhabitants of Alhama had risen in arms, and it was necessary to storm that city, to obtain possession of it.—The English who were at Malaga were exciting the people to anarchy, at the same time that they were preparing to betake themselves to their vessels on the approach of danger.

Gen. Sebastiani seized this critical moment, and ordered a charge of cavalry, which carried every thing before it; 1500 insurgents, including a number of priests and monks, were killed on the spot, and the troops entered the city intermingled with the fugitives. The firing was kept up in the city for a few instants; but enthusiasm soon giving place to fear, the fighting ceased, and the inhabitants submitted. This affair, which does the greatest honor to the cavalry, cost us the loss of 30 men.

"There were found in the place 148 pieces of cannon of various callibres, and a great quantity of ammunition and stores of every kind. There was a train of 23 field pieces, which was on the point of being sent off to Tarragona. There were only 25 vessels in the harbour; three English ships of war which had been there, had the precaution to cause such as they wished to carry with them, to put to sea before they could be seized. The English merchandize at Malaga was put under sequestration.—An inventory will be taken, and a report of the contents transmitted.

"The occupation of Malaga is, at this moment, of great importance. It completes the submission of the province of Granada, and completely cuts off that part of the country which is contiguous to Gibraltar and Cadiz. It is, therefore probable, that it will influence the determination of the inhabitants of the latter place. The effect produced by this event is so much the greater, as the next day the inhabitants of Velez de Malaga arrested the chiefs of this new insurrection, and delivered them over to the imperial army, with a request that they should be punished.

"Marshal the duke of Treviso, has reported from Las Santos, on the road of Estramadura, that the 5th corps had on the 9th, established themselves there and at Zassa, from which they pushed reconnoitring parties in the direction of Badajos and Merida. He continued to collect artillery, ammunition and provisions, left behind by the insurgents; he also found several posts abandoned, which the insurgents had strongly entrenched. To-morrow the 5th corps will be on the Guadiana, where it will obtain information of the movements of the 2d corps, and of what is passing in the valley of the Tagus.

"I have the honor to request that your serene highness will be pleased to lay my report before his majesty the emperor and king, and to accept the homage of my respect.

(Signed)

"*The Marshal the duke of Dalmatia.*

"Seville, Feb. 10."

NEW YORK, April 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the French schooner Ant, Revet, 31 days from Bordeaux, which port he left on the 25th of March.

From the supercargo, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser learn verbally, that American affairs remained as per last advices; that no relaxation had taken place in the French decrees; that all the American vessels at St. Sebastians and the neighboring ports were still under sequestration, but no condemnation of either vessels or cargoes had taken place. The emperor Napoleon was to be married about the 25th of March, in celebration of which very splendid preparations were making at Paris.

We further learn, that very late advices had been received from England, stating that the U. States' frigate John Adams, was detained there by Mr. Pinkney, who, it was said, was forming a treaty with the English government.

Our informant further adds, that it was believed in France, if America made a good and honorable treaty with England, (resisting the Orders in Council, &c.) we should not find very great difficulty in making an arrangement with Napoleon.

A great number of French troops were in Bordeaux, on their march to Spain; but they were stopped in consequence of late news from thence, favorable to the French cause.

Hanover, March 4.—His majesty the king of Westphalia takes possession of the country of Hanover, dating from the 1st instant.

Naples, Feb. 20.—The boats of the French frigate Ceres, and the Neapolitan privateers, brought into this port on the 13th, four American ships, and a Xebec under English colours.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the brig Young Soldier, in 25 days passage from Cadiz, which port she left on the 22d of March—we learn that Cadiz still held out; that the French army, under Joseph Bonaparte, consisted of about 50,000 men; and that the Emperor Napoleon was shortly expected with a reinforcement of 50,000 more. The force employed in its defence consisted of 22000 Spaniards, 7000 British, and 5000 others were daily expected from England. There is a considerable party in Cadiz in favor of the French, but it is almost certain death even to speak the French language there. Being well provisioned, it was expected that Cadiz would hold out for a long time against its besiegers.

A gale commenced at Cadiz on the 4th of March, and continued 5 days, on the east side of the Bay, which is in possession of the French, and the following American vessels were wrecked:—ships Thomas Jefferson, Dinsmore, of N. York, burnt, with about 10,000 pieces of nankeens and some provisions; Commerce, Colburn, Hallowell, burnt, with a part of her outward cargo on board; Apollo, Huggins, Philadelphia, burnt with all her outward cargo on board; Franklin, Queensbury, N. York, burnt in ballast; Ariadne, Humphries, Portsmouth, got off with but little damage; brig Smilax, Johnson, Philadelphia, burnt, with all her outward cargo on board; Commerce, Brown, Richmond, burnt, part of her outward cargo on board; Sampson, Mason, Vermont, burnt, with part of her outward cargo on board; Barque, Pompey, Sevurs, Salem, burnt, in ballast; with a large number of English, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels, to the number of 30 sail, amongst which were a Spanish ship of 112 guns, & 3 of 74. It was supposed that not many lives were lost; but this could not be ascertained, because all communication with the east side of the Bay was interdicted. Admiral Purvis lost a boat's crew in his humane endeavors to assist the Americans.

We further learn, that an American gentleman arrived in Cadiz about the 20th of March, in 5 days passage from Lisbon, and reported that the French army had not entered Portugal, and that Lord Wellington with the British and Portuguese armies was on the frontiers of Portugal.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

By the fast sailing ship George and Albert, captain Norman, 30 days from Tonningen, we have accounts, printed and written, to 24th March. From Hamburg and Altona papers, with which we were politely favored, translations follow:

By this arrival we learn, that prices in the north of Europe were not very flattering; exchange on England fluctuating; some American property liberated, much yet in jeopardy, and apprehensions not pleasant. The official Petersburg Gazette denies the pretended rupture with France, charging it to the printers of Breslau—Russian army advancing on Turkey—large armies rapidly organizing by the latter. The Bavarian army reduced—Holland filled with dismay at its expected fate; while the Rhenish princes are promised (20th March) new acquisitions, and Pomerania restored to the Swedes; between whom Austria and France a closer union.

Paris, March 11.—Official information has been forwarded to the king of England, conjointly by France and Austria, accompanied, as we are told, by some new propositions for peace.

FOREIGN SUMMARY,

From Altona papers received at the office of the Whig, by the arrival of the ship George and Albert, in 30 *days from Tonningen.*

By an article from Amsterdam, dated March 17, it appears that Holland is to remain a distinct nation—however there is to be a total change in its ministry. A new one is to be formed, consisting partly of Frenchmen.

By a proclamation of Jerome Bonaparte, dated Cassel, March 1, Hanover is taken possession of by his Westphalian majesty, as an integral part of his kingdom.

We learn in an article from Gottenburgh, by way of Copenhagen, dated March 3, that an American vessel in Gottenburgh roads, after having discharged her cargo of salt, had accidentally caught fire and burnt down to the waters's edge—the other shipping in harbor were in imminent danger, but providentially escaped.

An Amsterdam article of March 17, states that Copenhagen Jackson, by news from America, has been wounded in a duel.

An English frigate has taken two brigs on the coast of Norway, and carried them into Gottenburgh roads, but were ordered off.

It was rumored at Vienna on the 10th March, that the arch Duke Joseph, was to be king of Poland. The arrearages of the late contributions on Austria, have been remitted to the emperor by Bonaparte.

South Tyrol is to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Gen Arrighi, duke of Pauda, and a relative of Napoleon, it is rumored, will be married to the princess Louisa Charlotta of Saxony. She was born June 28th, 1794.

The Dutch funds on the 6th March had risen from 2 1-2 to 24 per cent, at Amsterdam.

An alliance between France, Austria and Sweden is said to be about to take place, in order to draw a closer connection of the continental confederacy. Pomerania, it is said, will be restored to Sweden.

Hannau and Fulda are to be annexed to the *Grand duchy of Frankfort.* The Bavarian army is to be put on the peace establishment.

In January last the Turks were said to be raising a new army of 150,000 men. The Russians, as reported, had advanced towards Silistria and Griergiewo.

The march of the arch duchess Maria Louisa from Vienna to Paris has been in a style of unusual magnificience. The *mock ceremonials* were performed at Vienna in the second week of March. Her uncle was said to be Bonaparte's proxy.—This connubial tie will undoubtedly draw a close connexion between the Bonapartean dynasty and the house of Lorrain.—The celebrated Maria Theresa, the mortal enemy of France, never exulted more, than when she bestowed her daughter Maria Antoinette on Louis XVI. Can their union be portentous of the fate of the one about to take place.

The papers contain a variety of captures of vessels under the American and other flags, sent into the ports of France and countries under her influence.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Extracts of letters from a respectable friend to a worthy citizen in the neighborhood of Salem.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8, 1809.

"Much is said here about an insurrection in the Spanish part of South-America, say what is called the middle country between the provinces of La Plata and Peru, in which the mines of Potosi are situated; it seems that the rebels are desirous of an independent government; that they have defeated the king's troops once: that they have taken and keep possession of the mines of Potosi; that they have burnt the king's registers.

"In their proclamations, one of which is in this city, they compliment the citizens of the U. States in the highest terms,; they say, "Let us shew to our brethern of North-America that we are equally fond of freedom as they are; determined to be equally as free, as independent, and as happy as they are, or *perish* in the attempt."

"That is nearly the language of it as I can get it. But it is known only to a few people, and those principally foreigners."

ST. SALVADOR, Feb. 5, 1810.

"For news I have none, but the detection 3 days since of a conspiracy of 17,000 negroes to burn the city and murder the inhabitants. The inhabitants will be in safety some time longer.

"How happy ought the inhabitants of New-England to be, when they reflect, that from this evil at least they are free."

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated December, 1809.

"Very little is known respecting the insurrection, in public, either here or in Buenos Ayres But Spaniards here are regularly informed. It is, however, unsafe to speak much. The whole Potosi district is in rebellion, and in most of the mining country the king's books and registers are burnt. The places chiefly noted in the letters I have seen, are, Churgasaca, La Paz, Auzeguissa, Aloguiras, Camana, Jurisdiction of Cusco, and its independencies, Sarata, Yujur, Chinea, Tagna, Arica, Copa, Cabano, Saea, Reno Fuli, Guencavelica, &c."

Extract from a proclamation of the Americans in favor of Independence.

"*Americans*—To defend your country is not treason! to be loyal to it is not infidelity! to redeem it is not foolishness! to save it is not injustice! to deliver it is loyalty, is virtue, and is heroism! it would be perfidy to abandon it in the moment the most fortunate that could happen for its emancipation.

"Decide!—Are you so lost to reason as to subject yourselves to a crown which does not exist; and which, did it exist, would have as much right over you as Pope Alexander the VIIth had to make grants of what belonged not to him? is it argued that ambition authorises conquest, and that a domination of three centuries can justify usurpation? Deceive not yourselves! Usurpation is a crime, and conquest is a veil to cover it; and one crime cannot be justified by another, more than time can convert iniquity into justice, or wrong into right, or violence into title deeds of possession.

"Do then your duty—embrace independence, *and make known* to the inhabitants of North America, that you will be as happy and independent as they. That you are neither ignorant nor forgetful of the advantages possessed by a free and enlightened nation."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. PICKERING.

The extracts which follow, are sent for publication by a gentleman of this state. We are not authorised to communicate the author——"but if Mr. Pickering, in person, or by letter, should demand" of us, "the source from which it flowed," we "are at liberty to surrender" his "name; and he pledges" himself "to prove the authenticity of the Extract."

We hand over the following sentiments to the disgust and contempt of the public. The calumnies, which they breathe against the policy of Jefferson and Madison, and the illiberal construction which they put upon their measures, are eminently worthy of the papal head of the Essex Junto.

Its creed is such a one, as an Englishman or an English Emissary, would profess. It harps upon the same strings as they do—charging the republicans with a hatred for England, and love for France—and screening the former from our resentment by palliating her wrongs, and representing her as our shield against the power of France! The *whole burthen of the song* is, "a *close* friendship," *alias* alliance, with England.

(COPY.)

Extracts of a letter, dated Washington March 30, 1810—*From the Hon Timothy Pickering, to his friend in Virginia.*

"The present condition of our country is deplorable; the wretched policy of Mr. Jefferson is the source of our suffering at home, and of the contempt with which we are viewed by all the nations of Europe.—His successor treads timidly in his steps.—Attached by old habits and predelictions to France, and dreading her present tyrant, they have sacrificed the interest and the honor of our country, by their tame and base submission to his enormous outrages on our rights and our prosperity—At the same time, knowing the strong interest of G. Britain to be at peace with us, and persuaded, that she would put up with all their contemptible bullying, rather than *commence* a war upon us, those two men have disgraced our government and our country, by the petulant captiousness and palpable insincerity manifested in all their negociations with the British government.—The conduct of our administration, in the case of Mr. Jackson, has completed our disgrace—No foreign minister was, I believe, ever so wantonly insulted and injured in any country.—He came here with larger powers than had been entrusted to any of his predecessors; and this our administration well knew. He was also a man of much superior abilities—these were reasons, sufficient with such an administration, to break with him: And the whole of the intercourse and correspondence with him, appears evidently to be a scene of manœuvering, to find or make some pretence for getting rid of him. The key to the whole Jeffersonian policy, I take to be this—hatred to England, attachment to France, a conviction of the resentment of Bonaparte, if they settled by treaty our differences with G. Britain: While they are aware, that the people at large of the U. States, will not support them in *making* war upon G. Britain——at the same time, the great interests of our country requiring a settlement of those differences, they have been instructing their ministers, from the beginning of 1804, and engaged in a series of negociations, all which have accomplished nothing, because nothing *practicable*, I mean nothing *in which England could possibly agree*, was ever attempted, or intended to be accomplished. In one word, the ruling object of the Jeffersonian policy, has been, and continues to be, to keep open our disputes with G. Britain, until the imperial despot should subjugate that country, which Mr. Jefferson openly predicted, (and predicted, probably because he wished it,) would before this time have been accomplished, but which, a close friendship and free commerce with the U. S. might retard, and possibly continue to prevent.

Such is my view of the men and their measures.

I am, Sir,

With great regard and esteem,

Your ob't serv't,

TIMOTHY PICKERING."

NOTES.

The interest of G. B. is to be at peace with us. She has taken a curious mode to show it—impressment, murders, spoliations on our trade. She, that has done us more harm than France, and to whom we have shown more forbearance. She has thurst us out of our trade with the continent, to secure the profits to her own merchants. If we will submit to all these encroachments, to be sure, she will be at peace with us!

Hatred to England, attachment to France——Is the Honorable Mr. P. ignorant that Benedict Arnold was one of the very first, who broached this cry of *French influence*, for the purpose of yielding up our independence to England! Read his proclamation to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, on the 20th Oct. 1780.—"I wish, says he, to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and safety, and with them to share in the glory of rescuing our native country from the grasping hand of France.—You are flattered with Independence as preferable to a redress of grievances, and for that shadow, instead of real felicity, are sunk into all the wretchedness of poverty, by the rapacity of your own rulers. Already are you disqualified to support the pride of character, they taught you to aim at, and must inevitably shortly belong to one or other of the great powers their folly and wickedness have drawn into conflict. Happy for you, that you may still become the fellow subjects of G. B. if you nobly disdain to be the vassals of France." This is the very slang of the present day.

In making war upon G. B. Why have not the administration done it, when the public pulse was up to it? On the affair of the Chesapeake, &c.? Let Mr. P. ask Mr. Giles about Mr. Jefferson's wish for a war with England.

Nothing practicable, I mean nothing in which England could possibly agree. Here is the cloven hoof—look at our propositions about the Chesapeake, impressment, colonial trade, &c. &c. is there nothing reasonable in them?—

"*Subjugate that country,*" Why then did Mr. Madison *conclude* an arrangement with Erskine? Why, the *treaty* now said to be on foot?

A close friendship! Here is the burthen of the song! *Our* wish is, that as England grows more and more *desperate*, the Federal party may not pursue such a course, as may entangle us with her, and involve us in the consequences of her fall!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 27.

Mr. Newton, from the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the mortality which prevailed in the detachment of the army ordered for the defence of New Orleans, made a long report, accompanied with various depositions and other papers. It concludes as follows:

"The committee from a knowledge which they have acquired of the climate of New Orleans and of the country surrounding it, and from the facts stated in the depositions, are of opinion that the mortality in the detachment ordered to New Orleans is to be ascribed to the following causes:

"1. The detachment consisting of new levies.

"2dly. The insalubrity of the climate, the summer and autumn of the year 1809 being unusually sickly.

"3dly. To the nature of the ground on which the detachment was encamped at Terre aux Bœuf, and the detention of it at that place during the whole of the summer, contrary as the committee conceive, to the instructions contained in the letter of the Secretary of War, bearing date the 30th of April, 1809.

"4thly. To the want of sound and wholesome provisions and of vegetables—the want of an hospital and of hospital stores and medicines.

"5thly. The excessive fatigues to which the troops were subjected in clearing, ditching and draining the ground on which they were encamped.

"6thly. The want of repose during the night, owing to the troops not being provided with bars or nets to protect them from the annoyance of musquitoes.

"7thly. The want of cleanliness in the camp, the nature of the position rendering it almost impracticable to preserve it.

"8thly. The sick and well being confined to the same tents, which neither protected them sufficiently from the heat of the sun, nor kept them dry from dews and rains."

The report and documents were ordered to be printed.

Saturday, April 28.

The House were engaged the whole of this day on the bill for reducing the navy. Various amendments were made, but no final question was taken on it.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 4.

The frigate John Adams had not arrived at the date of our last advices from Washington.

The Senate have passed a resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, preventing citizens thereof from accepting any title of nobility from a foreign power. And a bill for the admission of the territory of Orleans into the union.

Massachusetts Election. The votes of all the towns (except 20 which were at the last election about equally divided) are received, which give the following:

For Gerry 47,317

Gore 44,265

Repub. majority 3,153

Shewing a republican nett gain of 5,679.

We learn from Rhode Island that the republican candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor are elected by considerable majorities, and that a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives are republican.

According to a statement lately made in the British House of Commons, there are 600,000 men actually in arms, besides 200,000 in the Navy.

Savannah, (Geo.) April 7, 1810.

TORNADO.

A gentleman just arrived from the upper parts of the state, has communicated to us in substance, the following distressing information:

On Wednesday the 28th ult. the citizens of Laurens county, were awakened a little before sun rise, with an incessant flood of rain, a violent wind, and a frequent falling of trees. In about twenty minutes the alarm became general, and the destruction of every object around seemed to be threatened, by one of the most violent tornadoes, perhaps, ever witnessed in Georgia. So great has been its ravavages, that whole forests have been laid prostrate, and some of the finest high land in the state rendered a heap of ruins. Many of the finest plantations have become unfit for immediate cultivation; houses, fences and stock have been swept away or destroyed; and the distress of the planters, (many of whom were new settlers, and had just began to surmount their difficulties) is indescribable. Some of them have lost their all, having neither a horse to plough, nor a cow to milk.

The width of the tornado is supposed to have been about six miles; but its extent has not been ascertained. It passed over the Oakmulgee, about the 7th district of Baldwin, in an easterly direction.

BOSTON, April 19.

Yesterday were landed, & passed thro' town, 44 genuine full-blooded Merino sheep imported from Lisbon, in the Edward, by Messrs Cornelius Coolidge, & F. J. Oliver, merchants, of this town. They were in excellent order, will make a valuable addition to a stock so important to the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts.

ANECDOTE.

Mrs. Stokes, a lady now resident in England, was at school with the repudiated empress Josephine. During the short interval of peace in 1801, she visited France, and madame Bonaparte having expressed a wish to have a private interview with her early friend. Mr. Stokes was introduced. After the usual congratulations they began to discourse with freedom on the occurrences of their youthful days, and Madame B. anxiously inquired of Mrs. Stokes if she recollected hearing her future destiny predicted by a fortune teller, while she was at school? Mrs. S. replied in the affirmative—"And pray, my dear madam what, as near as you can remember, were his words?"—"He said you would sit upon a throne!"—"Was that all!" eagerly asked madame B.—Mrs. Stokes, who knew the sequel of the prophecy to be unfavourable, hesitated, and said she did not recollect any thing else—"Alas! *I do*," exclaimed Madame B. "he said that I should sit upon a throne, but that I should die in a workhouse; and since the first part of this prediction has been nearly accomplished, I have most anxiously dreaded the fulfilment of the rest."—This anecdote is well known in the fashionable world, and we can vouch for its authenticity. Those who contemplate her recent degradation, must allow there is every probability that the unfortunate Josephine's apprehensions will be finally fulfilled. [*London Satirist.*

FAIR WARNING

To all tavern keepers of every description in the state of Virginia:

Whereas I, Tom Tipple, of the county of Jefferson, and state aforesaid, having been for many years in the habit of frequenting taverns, until I have spent all my property, lost my health and reputation, I am, therefore, now determined to relinquish the business, and pursue a new plan, and take a little at home, by way of medicine. My plan is only to take a tickler of bitters in the morning before breakfast, a little gentleman of Jamaica just before dinner, about a gallon of good stiff toddy in the evening, and about the same quantity of hot-pot just before going to bed, which I think is enough for any sober man. This is certainly a better plan than drinking double the quantity at taverns, and paying treeble the first cost. Therefore, I Tom Tipple, of the county aforesaid, forewarn all tavern keepers from trusting me on my account, as I am determined hereafter to pay no debts of my contracting on that score. Therefore, I say, Messrs. tavern keepers attend to the above notice, if you mean to save your liquor; for if you will not, you must expect to abide the consequence.

TOM TIPPLE.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two male children, one about 10 years old, and the other two months old.—They will be sold very low, and a credit of six month's given for one half the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

May 4, 1810.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, near Charles town, Jefferson county, Va. on Friday night the 27th ultimo,

A Sorrel Horse,

seven years old this spring, with a blaze face, a blemish on his right eye, which nearly covers the sight, old shoes on before and on the left hind foot, no brand recollected, he paces generally, all his gates are pleasant, about fifteen hands high. I will give the above reward for apprehending the thief so that he be brought to feel the penalty of the law, or five dollars for the horse alone, with every reasonable expence for bringing him home.

WALTER BAKER.

May 1, 1810.

DANCING.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity that a dancing school will commence at his house on Friday the tenth instant. Those who will patronize him will please send at the beginning, as no deduction will be made to those who enter after the school is open.

A selection of the best Cremona Violins are in his possession, and will be sold to amateurs. Apply as above.

Jefferson county, May 4, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Funks-town, Washington county, Maryland, on the night of Friday the 20th instant, a

BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, has a small star on his forehead, a few white spots on his shoulders, occasioned by the collar; has never been shod—trots, paces, racks and canters—was lately nick'd and dock'd. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, and apprehends the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only, to which will be added all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by.

JACOB KNODE.

April 21, 1810.

I STILL HAVE FOR SALE,

Three valuable plantation hands—men.

Application to be made to me, or capt. John Downey, with whose concurrence a complete title will be made, upon the payment of the ready money.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-hill, May 3, 1810.

House & Lot for Sale.

WILL be sold, for *ready money*, on the second day of June next, in front of Geo. Hite's Hotel, a house and lot in Charles town, conveyed to me in trust by Francis Tillett, to secure the payment of a sum of money due by the said Tillett to John Miller.

GEO. NORTH, *Trustee.*

May 4, 1810.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber, living in Charles town, an apprentice boy named John Scott, about 11 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute such as do so.

JOHN LEMON.

May 4, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of May next,

A valuable house & lot,

in Charles town, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house and stable. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.

April 27, 1810.

I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next. DAN. ANNIN.

April 13, 1810.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now lives, on Bullskin, containing 337 acres, about 100 acres of which are in timber. Two thousand dollars will be required in hand, the balance in easy instalments.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

April 6, 1810.

The full bred Horse

ARAB,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE.

"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grand dam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.

WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season, beginning the 26th of this month, and ending the 21st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 23, 1810.

The thorough bred running Horse

TELEMACHUS

WILL stand the ensuing season, (now commenced, and to expire the first day of August) at my stable on Bullskin, four miles from Charlestown, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or eight dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six dollars within the season. One fourth of a dollar to be paid to the groom in every case. Twelve dollars to insure a colt; but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance to be forfeited. Good pasturage and well enclosed, at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising six years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity.

TELEMACHUS was gotten by the imported horse Diomed, which has produced more good running horses, than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grandam by Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, his g. g. grandam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood, and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her days; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITING.

March 29, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Girl,

About fifteen years of age. She will be sold low to any person living within the county.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

Jefferson county, April 6, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous.

A. MORGAN, *Lt. Col.*

April 13, 1810.

The Elegant Horse

PETER PINDAR

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will stand at the plantation of Wm. B. Page, esq. in Frederick county, at the remarkable low price of SIX DOLLARS, or may be discharged by the payment of six bushels of wheat, nine bushels of rye, or three barrels of corn, any of which will be received in full discharge for the season, delivered in any mill within six miles of Charles-Town, on or before the first day of December next.—Half a dollar to be paid to the Groom when the mare is put to the horse.

Peter Pindar is sixteen hands high, of great beauty, bone, strength and activity, a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail and legs. Season to end 1st Aug.

PEDIGREE.

PETER PINDAR was gotten by the imported horse Driver, which was gotten by Lord Egremont's famous running horse Driver, which formerly stood so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by Lord Ossory, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimant, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam, the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Cade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great great grand dam, the Little Hartly Mare by Bartlet's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and sire of Squirt, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian; great great great great great grand dam Points, by the St. Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb.—The dam of PETER PINDAR was gotten by Hyder Ally, an elegant full bred horse, raised by Mr. John Darnall of Frederick County, Maryland; his sire the well known horse Tamerlane, bred by the late Colonel Brent of Virginia; his dam the famous high bred mare Harmony, raised by the late Doctor Hamilton, of Prince George County, Maryland.

The pedigree of Peter Pindar can be exceeded but by few. He run at Winchester in the fall of 1808; he was then three years old. I have been informed by gentlemen who saw him run, that they had a high opinion of him.

Pasturage for those mares which may be sent from a distance will be furnished, at a low rate—proper attention will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

March 24, 1810.

SOPUS BALL

WILL stand this season at Leonard Davis's, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Charles Ogden's, about two miles from Schley's mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays—at John Conway's tavern, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at Four Dollars and a half the season, to be paid the 1st of August next, but which may be discharged by the payment of three dollars and a half against the 20th of May next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and seven dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance.—Persons having mares insured, must bring them every eighth or ninth day, otherwise the insurance to be forfeited. The season has commenced, and will end the 25th of June. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

SOPUS BALL is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, and well calculated either for the saddle or draught. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree, as his form and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

April 14, 1810.

Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening (at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS

(of every description) which were bought in the *best Markets for cash*, and will be sold unusually cheap by the

Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are *positively now* selling at

less than half their value.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

☞ Those wishing to purchase *coarse strong linens* would do well to apply immediately.

Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

The Tenants of the Shannondale Tract

ARE hereby informed, that they are required to produce legal proof of the existence of the lives, by which they hold their lots respectively; and that, if they fail to do so, within a reasonable time, ejectments will be brought without respect of persons.

I hold a lease, duly executed and recorded in Jefferson court, for the whole tract, for the life of Mrs. Sarah Fairfax; as well as the fee simple remainder.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

April 21, 1810.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

WM. B. PAGE.

February 16, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing upon my land, as I am determined to punish every offender. I also caution every person against selling or giving my slaves any kind of spiritous liquors, at their peril.

TH. HAMMOND.

April 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negro woman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.

March 30, 1810.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to

JOHN HENKLE.

April 13, 1810.

William Cordell,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he intends to commence the above business on the first of May, in Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va.

April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

I REQUEST all those indebted to me for tavern accounts or otherwise to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of officers for collection. In future I am determined to deal only for cash, excepting with customers who have paid me punctually, and attend to this notice.

FRANCIS TILLETT.

April 13, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.

April 13, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charlestown, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.

March 30, 1810.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years,

A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town.

JOHN KENNEDY.

April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town. Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's-town.

April 13, 1810.

The old trade of Basket-Making.

Z. BUCKMASTER,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his old customers and the public in general, that he has taken the corner house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and opposite to W. W. Lane's, where ladies and gentlemen can be served on the best terms and shortest notice. He returns thanks for past favors, and trusts the future.

☞ One or two good hands may get beneficial seats of work, by early application.

Charles town, March 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

who is an able and skilful hand at every kind of farming business. He will be sold for cash or on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Enquire of the printer, or apply to the subscriber residing at Avon Hill, near M'Pherson's mill, on Bullskin.

BENNETT TAYLOR.

March 30, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1810. [No. 111.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY *is* Two Dollars *a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.*

☞ *Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for* three fourths *of a dollar, and* 18¾ *cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of* one dollar *per square, and* 25 *cents for each publication after that time.*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, near Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va. on Friday night the 27th ultimo,

A Sorrel Horse,

seven years old this spring, with a blaze face, a blemish on his right eye, which nearly covers the sight, old shoes on before and on the left hind foot, no brand recollected, he paces generally, all his gates are pleasant, about fifteen hands high. I will give the above reward for apprehending the thief so that he be brought to feel the penalty of the law, or five dollars for the horse alone, with every reasonable expence for bringing him home.

WALTER BAKER.

May 1, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Funks-town, Washington county, Maryland, on the night of Friday the 20th instant, a

BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, has a small star on his forehead, a few white spots on his shoulders, occasioned by the collar; has never been shod—trots, paces, racks and canters—was lately nick'd and dock'd. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, and apprehends the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only, to which will be added all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by.

JACOB KNODE.

April 21, 1810.

I STILL HAVE FOR SALE,

Three valuable plantation hands—men.

Application to be made to me, or capt. John Downey, with whose concurrence a complete title will be made, upon the payment of the ready money.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-hill, May 3, 1810.

House & Lot for Sale.

WILL be sold, for *ready money*, on the second day of June next, in front of Geo. Hite's Hotel, a house and lot in Charles town, conveyed to me in trust by Francis Tillett, to secure the payment of a sum of money due by the said Tillett to John Miller.

GEO. NORTH, *Trustee.*

May 4, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years,

A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town.

JOHN KENNEDY.

April 13, 1810.

DANCING.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity that a dancing school will commence at his house on Friday the tenth instant. Those who will patronize him will please send at the beginning, as no deduction will be made to those who enter after the school is open.

A selection of the best Cremona Violins are in his possession, and will be sold to amateurs. Apply as above.

Jefferson county, May 4, 1810.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber, living in Charles town, an apprentice boy named John Scott, about 11 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute such as do so.

JOHN LEMON.

May 4, 1810.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two male children, one about 10 years old, and the other two months old.—They will be sold very low, and a credit of six month's given for one half the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

May 4, 1810.

The Tenants of the Shannondale Tract

ARE hereby informed, that they are required to produce legal proof of the existence of the lives, by which they hold their lots respectively; and that, if they fail to do so, within a reasonable time, ejectments will be brought without respect of persons.

I hold a lease, duly executed and recorded in Jefferson court, for the whole tract, for the life of Mrs. Sarah Fairfax; as well as the fee simple remainder.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

April 21, 1810.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to

JOHN HENKLE.

April 13, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of May next,

A valuable house & lot,

in Charles-town, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house and stable. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.

April 27, 1810.

AN ACT

Concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no British or French armed vessel shall be permitted to enter the harbors or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; but every British and French armed vessel is hereby interdicted, except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or when charged with despatches or business from their government, or coming as a public packet for the conveyance of letters; in which cases as well as in all others, when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbors or waters of the United States: and shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the U. States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign armed vessels, the officers or crew thereof, is hereby forbidden, and if any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, either in repairing her, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, contrary to this prohibition, unless for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to be bound to their good behavior and shall moreover forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be recovered upon indictment or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the Treasury of the United States, and the other moiety to the person who shall give information and prosecute the same to effect: *Provided,* that if the prosecution shall be by a public officer, the whole forfeiture shall accrue to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," last mentioned, and also all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or under any of the several acts supplementary thereto, or to enforce the same, or under the acts to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted in the manner provided by the said acts respectively, and in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and effect.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three moths thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate,* pro tempore.

May 1, 1810.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the Eleventh Congress of the United States.

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled "an act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes."

An act extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act for the relief of William and Elias Rector.

Resolution, relating to the official correspondence between the secretary of state and Francis J. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary, of his Britannic majesty.

An act to revive and continue in force for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States against the Barbary powers."

An act for the relief of Harry Caldwell and Amasa Jackson, Jeremiah Reynolds and Levin Jones.

An act authorising the discharge of William Hawkins from his imprisonment.

An act to prescribe the mode in which application shall be made for the purchase of land at the several land offices; and for the relief of Joab Garret.

An act to revive an act, entitled "an act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes."

An act making appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act for the appointment of an additional judge and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. S. for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the secretary of the department of war.

An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States.

An act to prevent the issuing of sea-letters, except to certain vessels.

An act to make public a road in Washington county in the district of Columbia.

An act for the relief of Tristram Hussey.

An act to alter and amend an act, entitled "An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States," passed the 26th day of March, 1810.

An act authorising the discharge of John Kerr from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of William Baynham.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a turnpike company, in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

An act to allow the benefit of drawback on merchandize transported by land conveyance from Newport to Boston, and from Boston to Newport, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.

An act for the relief of Moses Young.

An act to establish post roads.

An act regulating the post-office establishment.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to Joseph Joshua Doster.

An act in addition to the act, to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in district of Columbia.